TOHN H OPERLY. Editor and Publisher TEMES OF THE DAILY BULLETIN

month, by mail..... 1 00 5 25 One yest 10 00 PERMS OF WREELY BULLETIN. Year....\$1 00 ****************

Democratic State Ticket.

ng matter on every page.

For State Treasurer CHARLES CARROLL.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction S. M. ETTER. For Congress-Eighteenth District, WILLIAM HARTZEL.

POUNTAIN E. ALBRIGHT. CLAIBORNE WINSTON.

THE PLATFORM.

FIRST-The restoration of gold and silver the basis of the currency ; the resumption specie payments as soon as possible without disaster to the business of the country, by steadily opposing inflation and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world. SECOND-Free commerce: no tariff for any

other purpose but revenue.

THERD—Individual liberty and opposition to sumptuary laws.

FOURTH-The right and duty of the state to protect its citizens from extertion and unjust discrimination by chartered

monopolies.
FIFTH-Rigid restriction of the government, both State and National, to the legit-imate domain of political power by exclud ing therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies are fostered, privil edged classs aggrandized, and imlividua treedom unnecessarily and oppressively

POLITICAL DIRECTORY. The following Central Committee was appointed by the Republican congressional convention that met a

Mound City, August 13, 1874 : Alexander county, G. W. McKsaig;
Jackson, Benj. L. Wiley;
Johnson, A. J. Alden;
Massac, Henry Armstrong;
Perry, S. J. Parks;
Popa, H. D. Baker;
Popa, H. D. Baker;
Pulashi, George W. Mertz, Sr.;
Randolpa, D. R. McMasters;
Union, R. B. Stinson;
Williamson, Milo Erwin.

The following Central Committee was appointed by the Republican con

Alexander county, E. E. Walbridge Jackson, Ezra B. Pellett; Union, T. H. Phillips.

At the Democratic congressional convention, held at Anna, September 3, 1874, the following Central Committee for the Eighteenth district was

mittee for the Eighteenth district
appointed:
Eandoiph, Boverly Wilfshire;
Perry, E. B. Rusher;
Williamson, G. W. Goddard;
Jackson, G. W. Andrews;
Union, Rugh Andrews;
Johnson, I. N. Pierce;
Massac, J. W. Thrift;
Pope, D. B. Field;
Pulaski, Obed Edson;
Alexander, John H. Oberly;
At Large, Judge F. Bross, Cairo.

The following executive committee for Union county was appointed by the Democratic county convention that met in Jonesboro, August 24, 1874: Judge M. C. Crawford; O. H. Krob; O. P. Hill.

The following State committee was appointed by the Democratic-Opposi-26, 1874

4th District, A. M. Harrington, Ceneva.
5th District, Wm. Wright, Freeport.
6th District, J. S. Drake, Rock Island.
7th District, Geo. W. Ravens, Ottawa.
8th District, Washington E. Cook,

9th District Chas. P. King, Peoria.
10th District, David E. Head, Carthage.
11th District, J. M. Bush, Pittsfield.
12th District, E. L. Merritt, Springfield.
13th District, John A. Mallery, Havans.
14th District, J. H. Busby, Champaign.
16th District, N. O. P. Son, Effing-

16th District, C. D. Hotles, Greenville. 17th District, W. H. Krome, Edwards.

ille.

18th District, W. H. Groen, Cairo.

19th District, James P. Robinson, Giney.

At Large, N. B. Miller, Chicago.

At Large, R. W. Townsond, phawnee-

At Large, Wm. Brown, Jacksonville. Mr. Brown was elected chairman of the committee.

The following Central Committee was appointed by the Democratic convention of Alexander county, at Cairo,

vention of Alexander county, at Cairo.

August 23, 1874:
Clear Oreak, Thomas J. McClure.
Geose Island, O. Greenley.
Dog Touth, N. Hunsacker.
Hazlewood, James E. McCrite.
Thebes, J. G. Rolwing.
Seats Fe. J. W. Renfrow.
Unity, W. J. Milford.
Morth Cairo, J H Metcalf, M B Harrell,
T W Halliday and James Carroil.
Houth Cairo, John H. Gossman, John
Howley, John Hogas and Dr. D. Arter.

The following Central Committee s appointedby the Democratic-Lib. Albright.

eral convention that met at Anna, September 4, 1874, and nominated candidates for the legislature in the Fiftieth Senatorial District

Alexander, B F Blake, J G Lynch. Jackson, P Dishon, Joseph Cully, Union, Oliver Hill, T M Ferine, At Large, T F Bouton, of Union.

Invin's re-election to the office of Speriff is assured. He has carned a the people to withhold from the deserving their just reward.

THE OPPOSITION, in Alexander county, can and should give William Hartzell & mejority of two hundred votes. The Republican party is distracted-greatly weak eaed by the disaffection of many of its leading members, and by the accolute withdrawal of the German element, one bundred votes. To carry the county, therefore, it is only necessary for the and industriously, early and late. A full vote, and victory is our!

L. F. PLATER, Demouratic nominee in the Fifty-first Senatorial district, for a seat in the lower house, is winning golden opinions smong the voters of his district, alike among Democrats and Radionis. He is an able man, and a lawyer of recognized standing, of high social qualities, a Damocrat of the progressive stamp, and well property at the logal needs of the people whom he will be called upon to represent. While there seems to be searnedy a doubt of his triumphant election, there must be no indifference or over-confi lence on the part of his supporters. They must work for him as if the pointical complexion of the next Legislature depended (as it may depend) upon his presence in or absence from that body. In any event the Legislature will, on joint builet, be very nearly equally divided. Let us, then, vote and act as if Democratic preponderance depended wholly upon the result of our individual labors.

the fight between Ferrill, Radical, and rights of every occupation; let us make a it is known that in the prominent leaves of scarcely less sweeping or glorious than the day Glassford is in full sympathy their own," with the Democracy. By withdrawing, est opinion, that he stands no earthly chance of election.

P. S .- Since writing the above we learn that Hardy has withdrawn

"GESTLE DEW JONES," one of the Rad. THE ical candidates for the Logislature from the 51st district, pretends that he has diecovered a plot among the Democrats and Reformers to elect Glassford, Reform canvention of the Fiftieth senatorial dis- didate for the State Senate, and Steagel, trict, held at Mound City, August 13- Reform candidate for the House, at the exose of Isaac Clements, the Radical candidate for Congress, and H. B. Hardy, the Democratic candidate for the Senate. According to the alleged "bargain." Democrats are to support Glassford and Steagal, and in return, a like number of Hapublicans are to support William Hartzell. The trate McCartney, alluding clared that a portion of these papers were to this matter, declares that B. O. Jones, or any other man who says that such an arrangement exists, is a mischievous and unable to say anything about the missing unhesitating liar! Mr. Jones is called of the remainder of the papers. As the upon to furnish proof of his assertions in this behalf, or rest under the brand of falsifler. Mac's coat tail is spread all over the blat district, and it would not surprise us greatly if, before the election comes off, somebody should hoist it, and lift the wearer somewhat, on the toe of a heavy brogan.

Upon one question only is Isnac Clements outspoken and explicit. He is, as are all Democrats and all Republicans in favor of improving our western and southern rivers. Hartzell is as as zealously in favor of this measure as Mr. of Congress will be Democratic, he will proach can be based. It appears that Bisbe able to effect what the pigmy, Clemtion convention, at Springfield, August onts, might never effect-secure the paseage of a bill making appropriations 1st District, Egbert Jameson, Chicago alequate to the present needs of our 2d District, Wm. J. Onahan, Chicago navigable streams. Clement's speech in 3d District, P. H. O. Winton, Chicago Congress on Western navigation brought toelings of shame and humiliation to his constituents, and rendered the speaker the Claughing stock of Congress. Let us, liver. He is strengthened in this position then, for our nown sake, for the cake of the vast interests that must suffer. If again confided to his hands, retire him, and elect a man who has the brains and the nerve to represent us creditably and efficiently. William Hartsell, thou art

THE election, as is generally known, comes off next Tuesday. What the interval may develope, we cannot certainly fortell; but it is safe to predict that thousands of bogus tickets will be circulated in every county in the district. Already has Joseph B. Thorp, the Independent Armin refuses to surrender. Radical candidate, added his name to the regular Democratic ticket, as a candiregular Democratic ticket, as a candi-date for the Legislature. He publishes the emperor never received a truthful the fact that he has done so, and then account of the affair as it really innocently tells the voters of the district place. Blamarck, it appears, is afraid of that his ticket is not a "hoggs" one. We do not say that -r. Thorp intended to perpetrate a "fraud;" but we do say that not only the courage and capacity, but the ticket containing his name is not also the means to become a dangerous foe. the Democratic ticket; that his name is that Bismarck tries to annihilate his one not entitled to a place among my forever. It is in exact keeping with the Democratic nominees; and, being there, is calculated to deceive voters-to convey the impression that he is a Democrat and entitled to Democratic support. Keep a lookout, then, for these "bogus" Democratic tickets. Strike out the name of Thorp, and vote for the Democratic nominees, only : Winston and

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

The labor would not have been lost had our congressional central committee availde themselves of the opportunity presented by the glorious Democratic victories of the 18th insteant, to promulgate to the voters of their district, a congratulatory address. The committee of the Nineteenth district did so, and the address has had a most inspiriting effect. The extent of the victories, and the long desired reunanimous re-election, and our's is not suits that are certain to follow them, were succinctly portrayed, and placed in the bands of hundreds of voters, who, otherwise, might have remained uncheered even by a knowledge of our success. It is true, as stated by the committee of

the Nineteenth district, that "the triumphs achieved by our Democratic brothers in Indiana, Ohio and Arkansas over Radicalism and disorganizing demagogues are so complete and sweeping that they which, two years ago, numbered, possibly, furnish occasion for sincere congratulation and rejoicing; and should inspire every Democrat with renewed vigor and Democrats and Liberals to work earnestly a determination to redemble his onergies to treat high and obnoxious officials. to not only increase the usual majority of tory of all. Every election held since to 1872, points to the certainty that we will Arnim soon have a Democratic president and of the people, and when in power administers the government in the interest of the people. Therefore let every Democrat join his comrades in the grand army now marching surely and steadily to State and National victory. Let every man opposed to the oppression of the laboring THE EXPERIENCE OF A MEDIUM classes, to the robbery of the people by high taxes, and to Radical misrule, re-A strayy pressure has been brought to member that the only road to reform and bear upon Mr. H. H Hardy, Democratic relief lies in the success of the Democratic nominee in the blat district for the State party. Let true and good men now stand Senate, to withdraw his name, and leave close together, stand up bravely for the Glassford, Reformer. It would seem the manly fight under the same grand old part of presumption in ue to offer any ad- flag which floated at the head of the colvice in the matter; but we cannot resist umns led by Jefferson, Jackson and Dougthe impulse to say that the good of the las Away with demagogues and discrparty seems to demand Mr. Hardy with. ganizors, let us exchange greatings with drawal. The defeat of Ferrili would be our brethren abroad, by sending to them tantsmount to a Democratic victory, since glad tidings of Democratic victories

Democrats of the Eighteenth congres-Hardy would manifest a self-sacrificing sional district, you are charged with a spirit, which, at another time, would be responsible duty-the defeat of the Radiremembered to his advantage. He is a cal Clements, and the election of William man of very fair ability-has many warm | Hartzell. The power to do so is in your friends and supporters; but, it is our hon- hands; as you wish your country weils

Bismarck vs. Von Arnim.

CHANCELLOR MUST CRUSH THE COUNT OR THE COUNT WILL CRUSH HIM.

GRAND INTRIGUE AND ITS PROGRESS.

(New York Herald.) It is generally known that soon after the departure of Count Arnon from Paris the Berlin foreign office asked him to restore certain papers which were missing from the arenives. Count Arnim dehis personal property, which he would not surrender; another portion, however, he returned to the archives. Arnum was search of the archives which resulted in the discovery that the papers were miss-ing was only instituted a few weeks after Arnim's departure the possibility presented itself that these papers had mean-while been abstrated, in one way or another, from the archives of the legation. The consequence was a violent letter-war between Bismarck and Arnim.

Bismarck pretended to find a meaning in every one of Armin's reports, which the latter never intended to convey, and found thus a convenient pretext for repeatedly rebukeing him in an exceedingly baran manner. He was thus easily enabled to reproach Arnim with having pursued a policy different from that of the chancel lor of the empire. It will be interesting marck was afraid that the hostile letters which had passed between him and Arnim might be published, and there was perhaps some justification for this belief. The co-respondence would have clearly domonetrated to the whole world how Bis-marck really acted in this matter, and how the strangely colored reports in regard to this correspondence cause to reach the emperor. It is just this part of the cor-respondence which Armin refuses to deliver. He is strengthened in this position monia containing the consure of superiors as private letters, even though it be voyed in an official form, and renders it thus a matter of no importance whether they be piaced among the official files or not, and also by declaring that he requires them for his own justification.

Of course the very nature of the affair forbids a public defence in the newsemperor himself as the sole and highest judge. As the emperor, according to Arnim, had really never learned from Bismarck the true facts of the case, every one can easily imagine how highly lis-marck must prize the documents which

They enable Arnim to prove that Bismarck consured him without the slightest Arnim, knowing tull well, as he does, that he has done him a grevous wrong, and because Aratm is the only man was has The key to the present situation is simply Bismarck's character to attempt thus to ruin Arnim and to rob him of his reputation, position, civil rights, fortune and health. If he does not succeed in this he fears that his own position will be jeop-

Bismarck attacked Arnim at his most vulnerable point merely through abuse of greatly weakened, and it must always power, a legal justification of which may eventuate in detriment to the medium's slways be found, and was in this instance spirit. furnished by the Berlin city tribunal.

secomplice of Bismarck. It has been repeatedly saked why Arnim did not prethemn or had he a right to make any, as spirit could materialize, those

Added to this legal grievance is one of actual occurrence, namely, the snocking manner in which Herr Bulow preferred the demand for the documents in question. The documents in question. Bulow is said to have subsequently expressed his astonishment at Arnim's periston: refusal, as he could have easily taken copies and then surrendered the papers. However, Bulow ought to ex-press no estonishment at Arnim's refusal, as he had made the demand for the delivery of the papers in a manner which samped it not only as a judicial abnormty, but also as a specimen of that brutalit's with which he had become accustomed Bulow's letter rendered the surrender

the past, but make it the mesisignal avie- unless Arnim wished to plead guilty

who will stand behind the attorney general and influence the Tribunal, could

SPIRITUALISM

INTELLIGENT SPIRITS DECLARE KATIE KING AN IMPOSTOR.

THEY DESY THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF "MATERIALIZATION.

the tallowing account of a recent seance

The principal parties present were a German scientist, once a rank believer in materialism, but now an enthusiastic follower of Katie King, and the medium a gentleman who e name, were I permit-ted to give it, would be recognized by hundreds of persons in Philadelphia's best somety. I can only say that he is a gen-tiomso of literary spursuit, a member of tiomsa of literary spursuit, a member one of the leading professions, wealthy enough to have no pecuniary interest in Spiritualism, and, above all, a thoroughgoing sceptic in regard to the whole matter. A less hopeful subject for delusion sould be nard to find, yet it seems that and estimable lady, a cultured, refined, and estimable lady whom he knew in early life, but who died years ago, has sleeted him as the medium of her communications with mortals, and uses him as such whenever she lists. His arm, influenced by another power than his will, as functions it made to salze a pen, dip. it. of what is whisten until he sees at on the paper. He is a very ordinary player on the plane, but this spirit can and does use his his fingers to perform in a way which those who have heard it the scientist still believes in Katie King. ther singular things which he is caused o do, and yet he does not believe that the influence is that of a disembodied spirit, preserring to tounk that it is due to conscious action of his own brain. He converses with the influence, using his thesis, natural voice, and receives intelligent answers, always in writing. The other day "When you can cause my hand to write a ianguage which I do not understand, but which some other person can translate into intelligible Engash, then I will be neve that you are what you proless to be

-a disembodied intelligence. The reply will by-and-by."
The gathering alluded to was at the house of the German scientist, and was held in the full glare of the gas light, the spirit, pooh-poohing dark-ness, joined hands, circles, and all other mystic business. On the part of the earthly members the conversation was in spoken English; on the part of the spirit, in writing as below. I omit most of the spoken parts of the colleguy, as I have no perfect record of it, and as the written dictum expisins itself. I have made no change in it, whatever, except to omit names; even the underscoring is just as it

stands in the original. My first ship contains the spirit's answer to a lady who on a former occasion was perplexed by a number of contracio messages coming through her own hand, and who in the course of the conversation this evening asked: "How shall I distinguish between the true and the false?" The spirit answered: "Bu able to know the difference between what comes into your mind through the natural process of association and what is suggested by outside influences. If you merely remain passive, you will be perpetually deceived in the messages you receive, and your investigations will end in mere disbelief. The way in which meswe suggest into your mind that which we desire you to write; but the nervous influence which occasions muscular action comes from you alone. You resign partionly partially, and you will before long be conscious that everything you write is in your mind before it is written. This, as I have often had occasion to remark, is a prerequisite to intelligible writing."

But, said the other, how do you know what was in my mind at that time? Because I am aware of your mental condition now, and know how little you are able as yet to distinguish between the thought proper to yourself and that sug-gested. The spirit said further: We (the spirits) have an influence, but it would not suffice of itself to direct the complex action of the muscles necessary to write. We are able, under certain conditions, to control and direct physical forces, so as to produce manifestations physically; but we chiefly affect spirits. Of fac-similes of handwriting as given by some meliums, she said: 'In the great number of cases you will find the statements in regard to fac-similes writing to be exaggerated and untrue, but there may be instances wherein the spirits may obtain such a thorough and complete control of the organism of the medium, that they become for the time being the soul of that body. Such writing is done usually, if not always, in the trance state. It can only be accom-plished when the mind of the medium is

high has thus become an unconscious tion to Katio King, and received the following emphatic opinion of that young lady: Katic King is a bad young woman, who goes about the country in the compestedly asked why Arnim did not prevent such open war by simply taking copies of the documents in question and restoring the originals under protest to the ioreign office. The case, from a legal point of view, is just the—that Arnim rightfully considered these papers his private property, and, never thinking for a moment that the attempt would ever be made to compel their restoration by a crimi al prosecution, made no copies of them of the description of the protection of the country in the company of the paper of the creduality of those who are foolish enough to pay to see her perform her tricks. There is no mistage about it. Sha is simply and purely a humburg, as are more protection of the creduality of those who are foolish enough to pay to see her perform her tricks. There is no mistage about it. Sha is simply and purely a humburg as are more protection of the creduality of those who are foolish enough to pay to see her perform her tricks. There is no mistage about it. Sha is simply and purely a humburg as are more protection of the creduality of those who are foolish enough to pay to see her perform her tricks. There is no mistage about it. Sha is simply and purely a humburg as are more protection of the creduality of these who are foolish enough to pay to see her perform her tricks. There is no mistage about it. Sha is simply and purely a humburg as are more point of the creduality of these who are foolish enough to extend the country of the creduality of these who are foolish enough to extend the country of the creduality of these who are foolish enough to exten his ownnership of the documents might could be accomplished as well by daylight, have been denied in the civil sunt. in the open air, before thousands of persons.

'Then,' said the scientist, 'tell me some

'You will not be allowed to make any fair test, you may rest assured. You can satisfy yourself of the very mortal nature of Katie by simply clasping her arm ac-refusing to release her. Do you suppose that a spirit could be restrained by any-thing mortal? But you will be made to promise that you will not do this; and so the easiest test will be rendered unsvalling to you.' .1 am not familiar with the achieve-

ments of the Eudy brothers, out if they profess to say that any spirit can actually orm to itself a material body and can apanless Arnim wished to plead guilty to the commission of felony Arnim had no cause to abandon his right to property of his simply because the foreign office desired to obtain because the foreign office desired to obtain the manns of a criminal prosecution. soon have a Democratic president and congress. The people are tired of misrule and oppression, and demand a return of that party to power which gave us peace that party to power which gave us peace and prespectly and an honest administration of the government. These elections further demonstrate that the contest everywhere is between the Democratic and liadical parties. There is no room or need of a new or middle party. The Democratic party is again strong enough to win its glorious victories of the past. It is now, and has always been the party

commonly used. There are appearances which seem to indicate the actual presence enable one to form a correct opinion of the case of Count Arnim.

The case of Count Arnim. which spirits-certain of them-have the power to control so as to produce these effects. 1 am in a higher plane than you, and have learded in this life some things which are not known on earth, nor, in-deed, which can be intelligibly communi-cated. The lines between spirit and mat-ter are distinctly drawn. Spirit, by its control of physical forces, can control matter. It directs the operations of the one to effect modifications of the other, one to elect modifications of the other, but the effects required for the production of an organized body are so great and require such a length of time as a necessary element, that they are beyond the powers of spirits, crede experte. What is that produces a photograph? It is the action of rays of light upon the chemical com-A correspondent of The New York Times at Philadelphia sends to that paper posity on the plate, and dight, as you know, is motion, is wayes of other. I have said that spirits can control these wave motions, and, therefore, can produce both the appearance of a body, and also

a photograph of such appearance, without there being any actual body present. "You now have the correct view of the matter. There certainly is such a disturbance of the other waves as shall produce upon the retina the appearance of a body in such phenomena of character as are

in ink, and write—he being unaware port, are far from convinced that the of what is whiten until he sees communications they

pronounce perfectly wonderful—even im-and as for the medium, he has not yet re-ceived the gift of tongues which he demands as a convincing proof of his own powers. But none of them can accent for the phenomena by natural laws, and so I give them as they were given to me, without offering explanation of hypo-

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